

CLAIMS

I claim:

1. Improved procedure in the construction of high speed windproof houses, which fundamentally uses a high resistance steel profile, similar to type Mon-Ten, rolling the lamina in cold and with the drawing formed by skates, a core and some closings, being the core as well as the closings stiffened, in order to obtain that all the section is an effective area and at the same time, obtaining with those stiffenings, in a safe and efficient way the fixation of the steel lamina that further on is used, with which efficiently supports the loads and efforts provoked by the wind at high speed, and where the procedure is characterized by:

a first step, consists in constructing a structure of a house, that integrates the main structure, setting it up on a piece of land, and in lifting the structure formed by columns, joists, skids and crosspieces, using the above mentioned profile and where the union of joists with the different columns, is done efficiently by means of joint plates, and screws, where these joint plates, are angular steel lamina plates and the screws are calculated and designed to support loads generated by winds up to 250 miles per hour, choosing special steel screws type Grade 5, besides the union of joists that intercross is done by steel screws type Grade 5, and where the joist union and columns do not intercross, they are joined by terminal plates, consisting in a steel plate that is welded in the crosspieces closings, remaining the whole united by means of steel screws grade 5, and forming a sole piece;

a second step, consists in covering the structure with steel lamina, forming a fuselage of the house, a showier final effect, then a hard wooden covering is made for the interior part, and

the internal walls of the rooms are covered with hard tongued and grooved wood, standing out the joint steel laminas with the profile of a column, by means of welding or glue or with self-threading screws meanwhile, the union of a steel lamina with the profile of the skids is done by means of screws, or glue, obtaining in such a way a fuselage of the structure, and obtaining a sole body and at the same time a capacity to support the loads and efforts of the wind.

A third step, consists in setting the closings of the structure, that will be used to diminish and to divert the currents of the wind shock, formed by some curved pieces, that will be set in the place where the edge of the crossings of the flat surfaces of the covering and walls would be, so when the wind flow crashes, deviates it and at the same time its speed is diminished.